





## INTIMATIONS

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That's where the Victrola is pre-eminent.

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JUST RECEIVED.

INSPECTION INVITED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S.



Modifying doors  
Sounding boards  
Goose-neck tube and tone arm  
System of changeable needles

Victrola XVI  
Oak or mahogany  
[31-2]

## DRINK

ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH PILSENER

BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR &amp; CO.

WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

JUST RECEIVED:

## SEEDS.

GRACA &amp; CO.

No. 11A, CANN ROAD,

Hongkong.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1915. [1043]

香港中外新報

CHUNG NGOI SAN PO

(Chinese Daily Press).

PUBLISHED DAILY

Is the oldest and still immeasurably the best

Advertising medium among the

Native Community.

Established for over FIFTY YEARS

Circulates largely throughout Southern China

Indo-China etc

Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can

be obtained at the Office, 10A, Des Vaux Road

Central, Hongkong, 131, West Street, London

or from the different Agents

Advertisements translated from or into Chinese

or Colloquial Chinese.

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE.

Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs

Service, Author of "The Mystic

Flowery Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 48  
Pages, and includes a Sketch Map  
of historical interest showing the disposi-  
tion of the Forces at the battle of Kwellin,  
is dedicated to Sir ROBERT MAR,  
B.C.M.G., and Dr. A. BARNES.

PRICE ..... \$2.50

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY &  
WALSH, Ltd., Messrs. BARNER & Co., or  
from the Printers and Publishers, at  
"The Hongkong Daily Press" Office.

## ITALIAN CONVENT BAZAAR.

ON SATURDAY, 23RD OCTOBER, 1915,  
and following days.  
Commencing each day at 10 A.M.

LADIES' DRESSES,  
CHILDREN'S FROCKS,  
TABLE COVERS,  
HANDKERCHIEFS,  
BOYS' JERSEYS,  
BABIES' ROBES.

In a large variety of styles.

N.B.—No ticket will be interchangeable for  
Souvenir if presented after 20th October, 1915,  
when the Bazaar will be closed.

CHILDREN'S BAZAAR! A Special  
Feature of this year's Sale. Sweet Stalls;  
Dainty Chocolates and Maroons. Toys in  
great variety and at all prices.

Refreshment Stall.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1915.



G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian,  
desiring to leave the Colony should apply  
in writing for permission to do so to the  
Captain Superintendent of Police, at least  
48 hours before the intended hour of departure,  
giving name, nationality, age, sex, height  
and occupation of the applicant, and stating the  
name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour  
of the train by which the applicant wishes to  
leave. Applicants should apply in person for  
their passes at the General Police Station  
between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and  
2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [728]

## ASAHI BEER.

THE DAI NIPPON BREWERY



&amp; CO. TOKYO JAPAN.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

HONGKONG.

979

## VISITORS TO CANEON

Should Purchase

FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON

BY THE PEARL RIVER.

BY

CAPTAIN O. V. LLOYD.

With Illustrations, Maps and Plans

PRICE ..... \$1.75

On Sale at:—

Hongkong: "Daily Press" Office.

Messrs. KELLY &amp; WALSH, Ltd.

Messrs. BARNER &amp; Co.

Messrs. A. R. WATSON &amp; Co.

## "THROUGH TERROR TO TRIUMPH."

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S STIRRING APPEAL.

The following is the full text of the  
preface written by Mr. Lloyd George to  
the volume of his speeches, entitled  
"Through Terror to Triumph," a sum-  
mary of which was cabled by Reuters:—

After twelve months of war my conviction  
is stronger than ever that this country  
could not have kept out of it without  
impairing its security and impairing its  
honour. We could not have looked on  
cynically with folded arms whilst the  
country we had given our word to protect  
was being ravaged and trodden by  
one of our own co-trustees. If British  
women and children were being brutally  
destroyed on the high seas by German  
submarines, this nation would have  
insisted on calling the international Em-  
pire to a stern reckoning. Everything  
that has happened since the declaration  
of war has demonstrated clearly that a  
military system so regardless of good  
faith, of honourable obligations, and of  
the elementary impulses of humanity con-  
stituted a menace to civilization of the  
most sinister character; and despite this  
terrible cost of suppressing it, the well-  
being of humanity demands that such a  
system should be challenged and destroyed.  
The fact that events have also shown  
that the might of this military clique has  
exceeded the gloomiest prognostications  
provides an additional argument for its  
destruction. The greater the might the  
darker the menace.

## THE CONDITION OF VICTORY.

Nor have the untoward incidents of the  
war weakened my faith in ultimate vic-  
tory—always provided that the Allied  
nations put forth the whole of their  
strength ere it is too late. Anything less  
must lead to defeat. The Allied countries  
have an overwhelming preponderance in  
the raw material that goes to the making  
and equipment of armies, whether in  
men, money, or accessible metals and  
machinery. But this material has to be  
mobilized and utilized. It would be idle  
to pretend that the first 12 months of the  
war has seen this task accomplished  
satisfactorily. Had the Allies realized  
in time the full strength of their redoubt-  
able and resourceful foe—nay, what is  
more, had they realized their own  
strength and resources, and taken prompt  
action to organize them—to-day we should  
have witnessed the triumphant spectacle  
of their guns pouring out a stream of shot  
and shell which would have deluged the  
German trenches with fire and scorched  
the German legions back across their own  
frontiers.

## UNPLEASANT FACTS.

What is the actual position? It is  
thoroughly well-known to the Germans,  
and anyone in any land, belligerent or  
neutral, must by now have a comprehen-  
sion of it. With the resources of  
Great Britain, France, Russia—yea, of  
the whole industrial world—at the  
disposal of the Allies, it is obvious that  
the Central Powers have still an over-  
whelming superiority in all the material  
and equipment of war. The result of  
this deplorable fact is exactly what might  
have been foreseen. The iron heel of  
Germany has sunk deeper than ever into  
France and Belgium soil. Poland is  
entirely German. Lithuania is rapidly  
following. Russian fortresses, deemed  
impregnable, are falling like sand castles  
before the resistless tide of Teutonic in-  
vasion. When will that tide recede? When  
will it be stemmed? As soon as the Allies  
are supplied with abundance of war  
material. That is why I am recalling  
unpleasant facts, because I wish to stir  
my countrymen to put forth their  
strength to amend the situation. To  
dwell on such events is the most dis-  
agreeable task that can fall to the lot of a  
public man. For all that, the public  
man who either shrinks these facts himself  
or does not do his best to force others to  
face them until they are redressed is  
guilty of high treason to the State which  
he has sworn to serve.

## NOTHING BUT THE BEST.

There has been a great awakening in  
all the Allied countries, and prodigious  
efforts are being put forth to equip the  
armies in the field. I know what we  
are doing: our exertions are undoubtedly  
immense. But can we do more either in  
men or material? Nothing but the best  
and utmost can pull us through. Are we  
now straining every nerve to make up for  
lost time? Are we getting all the men  
we shall want to put into the fighting  
line next year to enable us even to hold  
our own? Does every man who can help,  
whether by fighting or by providing  
material, understand clearly that ruin  
awaits remissness? How many people in  
this country fully apprehend the full  
significance of the Russian retreat?

## THE TRUTH ABOUT RUSSIA.

For over 12 months Russia has, in spite  
of deficiencies in equipment, absorbed the  
energies of half the German and four-  
fifths of the Austrian forces. Is it  
realized that Russia has for the time  
being made her contribution—and what  
a heroic contribution it is—to the  
struggle for European freedom, and that  
we cannot for many months to come  
expect the same active help from the Rus-  
sian armies that we have hitherto  
received? Who is to take the Russian  
places in the fight whilst those armies are  
re-equipping? Who is to bear the weight  
which has hitherto fallen on Russian  
shoulders? France cannot be expected to  
sustain much heavier burdens than those  
which she now bears with a quiet courage  
that has astonished and moved the world.  
Italy is putting her strength into the  
fight. What could she do more? There  
is only Britain left. Is Britain prepared  
to fill up the gap that will be created  
when Russia has retired to re-arm? Is  
she fully prepared to cope with all the  
possibilities of the next few months—in  
the West, without forgetting the East?—  
Upon the answer which Government,  
employers, workmen, financiers, young  
men who can bear arms, women who can  
work in factories—in fact, the whole  
people of this great land—give to this  
question will depend the liberties of  
Europe for many a generation.

## "IF THE NATION HESITATE."

A shrewd and sagacious observer told  
me the other day that in his judgment  
the course pursued by this country dur-  
ing the next three months would decide  
the fate of this war. If we are not  
allowed to equip our factories and work-  
shops with adequate labour to supply our  
armies, because we must not tamper with  
regulations applicable to normal con-  
ditions; if practices are maintained which  
restrict the output of essential war  
material; if the nation hesitates, when  
the need is clear, to take the necessary  
steps to call forth its manhood to defend  
honour and existence; if vital decisions  
are postponed until too late; if, in fact,  
we give ground for the accusation that  
we are slouching along the ordinary paths  
of peace without an enemy in sight—then  
I can see no hope, but if we sacrifice all  
we own and all we like for our native land;  
if our preparations are characterized by  
grip, resolution, and a prompt readiness  
in every sphere, then victory is assured.

## BIBLE FOR THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

A CORONATION GIFT.

Dr. Sturge attended the Palace of the  
Emperor of Japan recently and presented  
to His Majesty, through Baron Hatano,  
Minister of the Imperial Household, a  
Bible as a Coronation gift from the  
Japanese Christians in the United States.  
Baron Hatano immediately took the gift  
to His Majesty, who ordered the Minister  
to express his thanks to the Doctor. The  
Imperial message was at once conveyed to  
the Doctor, who then left the Palace.  
With the Bible, which is printed on  
special paper, and measures 12 inches by  
8 inches, was the following poem, com-  
posed by the Doctor:—

LOVE'S OFFERING.  
O august Ruler, in the West  
Thy subjects, having crossed the sea  
In search of wisdom, found the best  
Of treasures, which they send to thee.

In Dai Nippon's banner bound,  
The Sunrise emblem seems to speak  
Of light within, which may be found  
By any one, who here will seek.

The glowing sun in stainless sky—  
In picture language—hints again  
Of noble purpose pure and high,  
Which shall make thine a righteous reign.

The sacred Scriptures lie between,  
As the Pacific Ocean lies  
Between our nations, So we deem  
This Book will strengthen friendship's ties.

This Bible in the English place  
To show no difference in race—  
Is known to peoples speaking these.

So may the peace that knows no end—  
Like the Pacific deep and wide—  
Upon the lands we love descend,  
And evermore with us abide.

E. A. STURGE.  
Tokyo, October 7th, 1915.

Permission was given by the Minister  
of the Imperial Household for the poem  
to be published.

In the evening Dr. Sturge was the guest  
of honour at a dinner given at the  
Imperial Hotel by official and private  
Japanese, there being present 200 persons.  
Among them were Viscount Kaneko,  
Baron Shibuya, Baron Sakatani, Dr.  
Soyeda, President of the Railway Board,  
Rev. Mr. Mackenzie, Bishop Harris and  
Baron Kanda.

Speeches were delivered by the guest  
and several of the hosts, who expressed  
a desire that the United States and Japan  
should in future play an important rôle in  
the promotion of peace on the Pacific.

## GERMAN LOSSES.

If it be asked (writes Mr. Hilaire Belloc  
in *Land and Water*) in the course of an ex-  
haustive discussion on the enemy's num-  
bers and losses) how we know that the lists  
published in Germany are imperfect, the  
answer is, that we have at least five lines  
of converging proof in the matter:—

(a)—The fact that the dates attached  
to the loss of individuals are often in  
arrears, frequently four or five months in  
arrears, and very frequently indeed six  
weeks or two months in arrears.

(b)—The fact that the Allied authori-  
ties note, whenever there is a local ad-  
vance or a capture of prisoners, the  
names, ages, and particular numbers of  
the German dead, wounded and captured.  
These are compared with the published  
lists of German casualties, and a regular  
proportion of them is discovered to be ab-  
sent from these lists, not even counted  
among the missing.

(c)—The fact that the relatives in Ger-  
many of men who have fallen or who have  
been captured, finding themselves no  
longer in receipt of correspondence and  
unable to get into touch with their sol-  
diers, but finding no mention of their  
names in the casualty lists, write and com-  
plain to their Government, especially in  
the case of the weathered veterans.

(d)—The very heavy fighting in Poland,  
giving the most recent material for these  
lists, appears altogether below its due pro-  
portion in the lists, an error not due to  
deliberate falsification, but to that factor of  
time.

(e)—Documents taken in the course of  
fighting, detailing the losses of units, do  
not correspond to the German central lists  
which give the losses in the said units  
always, or nearly always, below the notes  
established in the field; and that in the  
case of losses now many months old—in-  
deed from the beginning of the war.

We are justified, then, in saying, from  
all these main lines of proof, and from  
other minor methods, which I have not  
noted (because they would be superfluous)  
that the official central German lists are  
always very much below the true figures.

## CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.

FOR THE ALLIED FORCES AT THE FRONT.

The following is the Subscription List  
to date:—

Total acknowledged to the 9th  
October ..... \$ 7,288.60

Since received:—  
List No. 4 H.: J.P., \$2; H.I.,  
\$2; E.M.F., \$2; F.W.J.,  
\$2; J.R.K., \$2; A.R.A.,  
\$2.

List No. 4 I.: J. L., \$2;  
W.B., \$2; W.N., \$5; A.L.G.,  
\$2; W.V.M., \$3; G.A.R.,  
\$2; W.C.B., \$2; A.W.L.R.,  
\$3; L.G., \$2; A.M.W., \$2;  
G.T.E., \$5; G.M.Y., \$2;  
R.B., \$5; T.R.C., \$5;  
C.H.B., \$5; L.S.G., \$3;  
D.M.R., \$3; A.M.W., \$5;  
O.E., \$3; J. McH., \$5;  
G.E.S., \$5; S. J. D. & Co.,  
\$5; E.J.R.M., \$5; F.E., \$3;  
T.W.H., \$2; G.D.L., \$1;  
R.S., \$5; A.K., \$2; N.S.M.,  
\$5; H.H., \$5; J.V.R., \$5;  
O.P., \$5; H.J., \$2; G.S.A.,  
\$5; W.J.H., \$2; W.D., \$2;  
H.C.S., \$5; G.C.M., \$5;  
P.S.L.B., \$5.  
List No. 4 J.: J.N.M., \$5;  
A.C.L., \$3; J.A.R., \$3;  
C.M.G.B., \$5; W.R.M., \$2;  
R.F.H., \$2; S.H.D., \$5.

Kowloon Dock Recreation Club ... 40.00

Per Miss Square:—Gunner, \$1;  
A.S., \$1; E.W.W., \$2; Mrs.  
Gloyn, \$5; J.M., \$1.50; Mr.  
H. Gery, \$2.60; Tai Hing,  
\$5; "Evanhoe," \$5; B.W.,  
\$0.50; Gerrie, \$10; M.H.,  
\$2; N.V., \$0.50; D.M., \$3;  
A.S.H., \$2; D. McL., \$10;  
J.H.S., \$5; "Anne," \$5;  
C.B.B., \$5; C.C.S., \$3;  
Total, \$3; Anonymous, \$55.

Per Mr. R. D. Harvey ..... 125.10

Mr. W. P. Clinton Smith, Amoy ... 10.00

W.A.D. .... 5.00

G.P. .... 5.00

Amount expended to date ... \$ 7,668.60

Balance in hand ..... \$ 664.27

D. W. CRADDOCK,  
Chairman.

The Committee is pleased to be able  
to state that as a result of the generous  
response to the appeals made there are  
now sufficient funds in hand to allow  
of the despatch of a further consignment  
of Cigarettes and Tobacco to the Troops  
in the Trenches and an order has been  
placed accordingly. To show exactly  
what specific donations will provide, the  
following may be of interest to sub-  
scribers:—

getting others to help in the good work.

"Our"  
"Woodbine" Plug  
Cigarettes, Tobacco.

\$ .50 will buy 135 or 1 lb.

1.00 " 270 or 2 lb.

2.00 " 540 or 4 lb.

5.00 " 1,350 or 10 lb.

10.00 " 2,700 or 20 lb.

Duty and Delivery Free.

There are absolutely no deductions for  
the administering of this Fund, every  
cent finding its way in the shape of  
"Smokes" to the Troops at the Front.  
Donations, however small, will be gladly  
received.

## DEATH OF A PIONEER MISSIONARY.

News was received in Shanghai last week  
of the death, from typhoid fever, of the  
Rev. Samuel Pollard, of the United  
Methodist Mission in south-west China.  
His death took place on September 15th.

By the passing of Samuel Pollard, West  
China, says the *N.Y. Daily News*, has lost  
probably the greatest pioneer missionary  
of Yunnan. He came to China about 1890,  
associated with the old Bible Christian  
Mission, with the Rev. F. J. Dymond, who  
is still in Yunnan. He speedily became a  
fluent speaker of Chinese and in later years  
was appointed as the examiner of pupils in  
Chinese for the China Inland Mission, with  
which the Bible Christians were affiliated.

Mr. Pollard, all through his missionary  
career, has been essentially a pioneer. He  
travelled into wild regions of north-east  
Yunnan, and in later years controlled the  
remarkable work, sprung up within the  
last ten years, among the Hua Miao. In-  
deed, this crowned his life work.

He reduced the language of the Hua Miao to  
writing, and literature distributed among  
that people to-day is printed in what is  
known as the Pollard script. For the  
most part his life has been  
spent in a region of China where  
missionary work entailed the most  
arduous labour and physical endurance.

It is likely that even to-day there is no  
sphere in the whole missionary field  
where workers are subject to greater priva-  
tion than in work among the Hua Miao.  
The centre of his work was at Shimenkan,  
a tiny village just over the Kweichow bor-  
der, the only other foreign missionary be-  
ing the Rev. W. H. Hudspeth.

GOLD BROUGHT TO JAPAN.  
OVER TWENTY MILLION YEN  
WORTH IMPORTED.

The authorities of the Finance Depart-  
ment are quoted by the *Jiji* as stating that  
the Japanese Government has imported  
from abroad gold specie to the value of  
Y20,000,000.

The paper further learns that the specie  
has come from Australia, India and Rus-  
sia. The specie reserve of Japan at home  
now stands at Y110,000,000, and this the  
authorities intend to increase to  
Y150,000,000 by the end of the current  
year.

## THE RED CROSS FETE.

With reference to the Fete in aid of the  
British Red Cross Society and the Order  
of St. John of Jerusalem, which takes  
place on Thursday evening in the  
Public Gardens, we are informed  
that there will be four enclosures with 200  
seats, tickets for which will be sold at the  
gate of each enclosure at \$1 each.

Following is a copy of the programme:—

## PART I.

1.—March, "The Red Feather."  
(H.E. the Governor-General  
of Canada's Foot Guards  
March Past) ..... Regan.

The Band of the 74th Punjabis.

2.—Selection, "Dorothy." ..... Callie.

The Band of the 74th Punjabis.

3.—(a) Danza (on a Spanish Air)  
"My Beloved" ..... Leigh.

(b) Gavotte, "The Way  
to the Heart" ..... Lincks.

The Orchestra of the H.K. Police Reserve.

4.—Baritone Solo ..... Selected.

Mr. H. E. MURPHY.

5.—Selection, "Patience" ..... Sullivan.

The Band of the 74th Punjabis.

6.—Valse, "Loin d'Paris" ..... Berger.

The Orchestra of the H.K. Police Reserve.

7.—Soprano Solo ..... Selected.

Mrs. WILLIAMS SMYTH.

## PART II.

8.—Selection, "The Mousme" ..... Monckton.

The Orchestra of the H.K. Police Reserve.

9.—Bass Solo ..... Selected.

Mr. A. J. ENGLAND.

10.—(a) "Revel d'Amour" ..... Robertson.

(b) "Humoresque" ..... Dvorak.

The Band of the 74th Punjabis.

11.—Selection, "Il Trovatore" ..... Legdi.

The Orchestra of the H.K. Police Reserve.

12.—Soprano and Baritone Duet, "Selected."  
Mr. WILLIAMS SMYTH and Mr. H. E.

MURPHY.

13.—Overture, "Ray."  
mond ..... Ambrose Thomas.

The Orchestra of the H.K. Police Reserve.

14.—Valse, "Wiener Extra-  
blatter" ..... Translatur.

The Band



## KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

Match between Kowloon C.O. and R.E. and R.C.A. played at Kowloon on 16th October. Scores:—

R. E. AND R.C.A.				
Cpl. McGregor, c Claxton, b Macaskill	6			
Cpl. Edgler, c Kay	6			
Spr. Wright, c Sutton, b Macaskill	13			
Cpl. Pearce, c and b Macaskill	0			
Cpl. Heath, l.h.w. b Kay	4			
Gnr. Caple, c Robinson, b Kay	0			
S. Sgt. Wyatt, c Stalker, b Braga	3			
Spr. Allen, b Evans	0			
Spr. Bell, c and b Evans	0			
Cpl. White, not out	0			
Gnr. Overy, b Evans	4			
Extras	5			
Total	40			
Bowling Analysis.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Macaskill	6	1	16	3
Kay	6	2	15	3
Evans	2	1	2	3
Braga	1	0	2	1

## KOWLOON.

Dr. Forsyth, b Overy	15
A. A. Claxton, b Overy	30
B. D. Evans, b Edgler	9
J. Stalker, b Caple	15
F. Sutton, retired	25
V. Braga, c Heath, b Pearce	12
P. W. A. Wilkie, c and b McGregor	10
W. Kay, b McGregor	11
K. R. Macaskill, not out	11
D. J. Mackenzie, not out	3
J. P. Robinson, did not bat	
Extras	3
Total	133
Bowling Analysis.	
	O. M. R. W.
Overy	6 0 31 2
Cpl. Edgler	5 2 23 1
Wyatt	2 0 10 0
Caple	8 1 30 1
Pearce	3 0 15 1
McGregor	5 5 18 2
Wright	1 0 3 0

## LONG-DISTANCE WIRELESS TELEPHONY.

## BETWEEN HAWAII AND WASHINGTON.

The American Telegraph and Telephone Company has obtained a signal success in its experiments for exchanging conversation by means of the wireless telephone between Hawaii and Washington over a distance of 4,500 miles, says a New York dispatch to the *Asahi*. Since obtaining a favourable result last spring in the trials for wireless talking between Washington and Montauk—a distance of 300 miles—experiments have been carried out over longer distances with satisfactory results. On September 29th an exchange of conversation between the naval wireless telegraph station at Arlington, Virginia, and the wireless station on Midway Island, California, was tried and the result was most satisfactory. Subsequently conversations were exchanged between Arlington and Pearl Harbour, Hawaii, with very good results. The president of the company carried on conversation between Arlington and Midway Island through the ordinary telephone from New York. The experiments have demonstrated the possibility of exchanging conversations between Europe and America, and between ships and the shore.

## DYES AND CHEMICALS IN JAPAN.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) reports that Japan, like most other countries, has suffered severely from the shortage of dyes and chemicals arising out of the condition of affairs caused by the European war. Dyes were imported to the value of £700,000 annually, nearly all of this supply coming from Germany. As most of these dyes were used in the important textile industries of Japan, and prices have been advancing by leaps and bounds, the Government introduced a Bill, which has passed both Houses of the Diet, for the granting of subsidies to companies engaged in the manufacture of dyes (including aniline salt, aniline dyes, alizarine dyes, and synthetic indigo, and chemicals in Japan, provided that more than half of the capital of any such company is subscribed by Japanese subjects). The amount of subsidy to be granted will be sufficient to enable the companies to pay a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum on their paid-up capital. The subsidies will be for a period of 10 years from the date of the promulgation of the law. Medicines or perfumery specified by Imperial Ordinance manufactured from by-products of coal-tar will be regarded as manufactured dyes and chemicals. The manufacture of the materials for gunpowder and explosives, and of certain medicines will also be determined by Imperial Ordinance to be regarded as the manufacture of dyes and chemicals.

## EASTERN BANK RESULTS.

The increased interim dividends announced by two prominent banking institutions carrying on operations in the East are to be regarded as an encouraging sign. The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, which a year ago reduced its interim payment from 14 to 12 per cent per annum, now restores it to the former level. The National Bank of India reports a net profit of £135,400 for the half-year to June 30th, or £2,600 more than the amount earned in the corresponding period of 1914, and as the balance brought in was also larger, the amount at the directors' disposal shows an improvement of £17,000 at £227,400. Twelve months ago the company's interim dividend was reduced as a precautionary measure from 16 to 12 per cent per annum. It is now restored to the former figure, and £147,400 is carried forward, or only £3,000 less than the amount remaining undivided last year. *Financier* and *Bullionist*.

## A LOCAL ZEPPELIN.

## WHICH RUTHLESSLY DESTROYS.

To all whom it may concern, or interest. We have a Zeppelin in our midst; not hovering overhead, but in our very midst. A novel sort of Zeppelin, in name at least, and possessing several ruthlessly destructive Zeppelin characteristics, which are displayed without the slightest regard to law and order or human feelings. The Zeppelin roams about at all hours, afraid of no one, and if anything or anyone attempts to bar his progress he destroys the opposition at sight, or makes a jolly brave attempt at complete destruction. The Zeppelin I am writing of has not yet been brought to the notice of the local Military or Naval authorities—this may give them the hint—yet he has been in the Colony for several months, and has frequently been in dangerous proximity to the Naval Yard, and all sorts of military and naval concerns. No-one has taken the trouble to inquire; and so this Zeppelin continues to roam about the Colony—but on a "dragrope."

Do not be afraid, trembling reader. I will let you into the secret. "Zeppelin" is a dog, he is called "Zeppy" for convenience, and how he came to be blighted with such a name I will relate. He is by no means the ferocious giant seeking whom he may devour, as the name might quite easily imply; but just the sweetest little white-and-biscuit coloured chap in all the world, with two very keen black eyes, a sharp set of teeth very fond of work, long tail, and, of course, his name. And he is a *cumshaw* dog. He was given away in lieu of some small change. When he formed a part of this monetary transaction "Zeppy," really and truly, hardly looked worth it. He had very little coat left on his miserable body, there was a melancholy expression in the eyes, the tail drooped like a dead thing; in fact the deal seemed to have been a bad one. Still, a sympathetic heart took charge of him, and in a few days "the wreck"—that was his first title—gave some resemblance in shape and form to a dog of sorts. He had some life, too. The tail commenced to fulfil its legitimate rôle and wagged; the eyes developed a wicked glint, and the teeth had a snap for anything in the nature of decent food. The baptism followed in due course, but a difficulty at once arose over the name to be conferred. Quite a large gathering assembled to give opinions. A stolid old Volunteer, full of war and war names suggested Kitchener. We all took a glance at the little chap on the mat, no bigger than a medium-sized rabbit, some one tittered, and that venerable soldier left the room with a more than usual military stamp. Other names followed, all with a war flavour. The War Staffs were ticked off rapidly, and still the little dog remained without a name. We were all deep in discussion when a loud voice suddenly burst forth in a volume of execrations against "all—dogs." The dog was missing, but in the corner was a mutilated tunic, a well-bitten helmet, fragments of what once was quite a pretty lady's hat, a sun-shade which had been torn into quite novel designs, and sundry other wrecks of a tenuous nature. It was the unscrupulous work of the dog, who was discovered whimpering under the table. All attempts to stop the old gentleman proved unavailing. The ladies clasped their ears, the men-folk were agitated with badly suppressed laughter, and the dog remained shivering in his retreat. "The dog will be shot at dawn, so don't worry about a name. One would think that one of those dora Zeppelins had dropped a bomb in the old Volunteer as he again left the room with a heavy martial tread.

A little lady in the corner, one of those quiet, unassuming creatures who has never been known to raise her voice, under any circumstances, above pianissimo, and who had rescued the dog and was using all kinds of consoling words in an endeavour to control its "poor little beating heart," then shyly suggested, "Why not call it Zeppelin?"

A cheer went up. Everyone acclaimed the bashful lady's choice of nomenclature, and the dog, despite violent struggles and a succession of vicious snaps, was duly baptised "Zeppelin," with the privilege of the abbreviated "Zeppy." And he goes by that name to this day.

I am not going to deny that he does possess some of the characteristics of a Zeppelin. He has not had the opportunity of operating in London, but he can be quite destructive within the limitations of a decently equipped drawing-room, and is very keen on ladies' hats. Also, he is no respecter of persons, and possesses a distinct partiality for children and coolies. For this reason, small and innocent-looking as he may appear, he has to be towed about with a lead; he also looks at the world and its inhabitants through a network of wire.

Still, the fact remains that we have a Zeppelin in the Colony, and I give this information without hope of reward from those to whom such knowledge is a matter of more than ordinary moment. He resides at a local hotel, but for the sake of his fair owner, I gallantly withhold all further information. I have done my part.

PATRIOT.

## MURDER TRIAL AT SESSIONS.

## THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Before the Chief Justice (Sir Wm. Rees Davies, K. C.), at the Criminal Sessions, yesterday, Hon. Man Yau pleaded not guilty to a charge of having murdered his former employer at Yaumati last month.

The jury was composed of the following:—Messrs. Allan Stevenson (foreman), A. Edward, C. C. Boyd, O. R. Chummet, D. D. Ozorio, R. J. dos Remedios, and B. S. Benjamin.

The Attorney-General (Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp) prosecuted for the Crown, and Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring) appeared for the defence.

The Attorney-General, opening the case, said the evidence, as was nearly always the case in deliberate murders, would be circumstantial, but it was a well-known fact that circumstantial evidence was in some cases much stronger than direct evidence, especially the evidence of an accomplice. If ever there was a clear case of murder the present was it. The prisoner was caught literally red-handed. Not only his hands, but his face and clothing were covered with blood—the blood of the murdered man. The Crown was not able to prove a motive for the murder, but there appeared to be some evidence that prisoner at all events might have had a motive. Prisoner was formerly an employee at a restaurant of which deceased was a partner. Shortly before the murder the latter had occasion to dismiss the prisoner, and it appeared that the dismissal had given him some concern. Also, the murder took place about the time of the Moon-cake Festival, and business being brisk, there was more money than usual in the safe, the keys of which were kept by the murdered man. Detailing the story of the capture of prisoner, the Attorney-General said that early in the morning of the 19th September a foki heard the voice of his master call "Save life." He saw his master sitting down on the couch on the verandah. He was covered with blood, and did not speak. Later, a man was seen hiding behind some jars near the kitchen door. He caught the man, and found he was covered with blood. The police were sent for, but while they were coming the man slipped away and hid himself, but he was found in a room in the next house. There was a very severe struggle between prisoner and the police, who were compelled to use their truncheons. He was struck on the head, and from that blow a certain amount of blood ran down his face. He was eventually taken to the Police Station.

The Attorney-General further said that there was a trail of blood from the place where the man was murdered to the spot at which prisoner was found, while blood-marks showed how he got from No. 71 into No. 69, and when found prisoner was covered with blood. Having once been employed at the house, prisoner would know how to get into the place, and how to escape if necessary. Prisoner, in his statements at the Police Station and at the Magistracy, had attempted to make a defence on two points. He denied murdering his master, and said that he ran into the next house because he was frightened, and was afraid that the police might think he was the assailant. Neither of his statements, said the Attorney-General, made any attempt to explain how it was that the prisoner was covered with blood. Apparently at the time he was taken to the Police Station he had not thought of an explanation, and the whole defence he had offered seemed to be that he heard a disturbance, went to see what had happened, and, then, as it suddenly occurred to him that he might be suspected of being the murderer, ran into the next door shop.

Evidence was given by Dr. Macfarlane and Mr. S. H. Ixer, who produced a plan of the scene of the murder. The foki who answered the murdered man's call said, in answer to Mr. Alabaster, that he was on the verandah of No. 71 when he heard the cry "Save life." He ran to No. 71, but it was impossible to get into the front part of the house, and they had subsequently to break down the door. He would not say that he was a friend of the prisoner.

Dr. Woodman, Government Medical Officer of Kowloon, said that when he examined the body he found a small wound under the left arm-pit and also a "T" shaped wound on the right side of the neck. A large vein in the neck had been cut and the wound was one which could have been inflicted by the knife produced.

By Mr. Alabaster—It would be practically impossible for the wound in the neck to have been self-inflicted. Witness added that considerable force must have been used.

A Chinese constable who, with others, arrested the prisoner said that they went to a certain room and saw "something" suddenly jump up. They all laid their hands on the "something" which turned out to be prisoner, and he had blood upon him.

P. C. Murphy, who headed the police party to the scene of the murder, said that when they reached the building which had been pointed out it was dark. He turned on a light, whereupon the prisoner sprang up from behind some sacks and ran towards him. Prisoner's clothes were covered in blood, and witness in self-defence, took out his truncheon and struck the prisoner.

Answering the Chief Justice witness said it was necessary to use his truncheon because prisoner was a strong man. The hearing was adjourned.

## ALLEGED ARSON PLOT IN WANCHAI.

## "AN ENEMY IN THE CAMP."

Before the Puisne Judge at the Criminal Sessions yesterday three Chinese were charged with committing arson at 138, Queen's Road East, on 6th July.

Defendants, who pleaded not guilty, were represented by Mr. F. C. Joskin. Mr. G. N. Orme prosecuted for the Crown.

Following are the names of the Jurymen:—Messrs. H. G. Jennison (foreman), H. Ram, A. McD. Slark, Wong Kam Fuk, J. W. Kew, C. H. Watkins, and M. McCubbin.

Mr. Orme said the fire broke out in the early morning, and was dealt with as quickly as possible by the Fire Brigade. After the fire had been dealt with, the police, on returning to the Police Station, found the prisoners there with their books, and the insurance policy, which was held on behalf of the shop. The books would have seemed to present a good case; the stock was shown to be valued at the amount of the insurance policy, every trace of the property in the shop was buried out, and there would seem to be good reason for paying the insurance. In this case there was an enemy in the camp, however, namely, the sub-accountant. He had been employed during the time the shop had been in existence. At the last moment, however, he turned round and failed his comrades, and unfolded the story with which the jurymen would have to deal. The first prisoner was the master of the shop. He came from Canton in November last year, and after occupying 168, Queen's Road East, he removed in April to 138, Queen's Road East, where the fire occurred. In June the accountant was reduced to sub-accountant, the second prisoner who was a friend of the master, being brought in above him. From that time the employees of the shop appeared to have been busy copying books in the shop. The former accountant would give evidence that for some time he was employed to copy out different books, in which the first and second prisoners also occupied themselves. He (Counsel) would also call evidence to prove that the entries made in the books produced had no correspondence with reality and that on the night previous to the fire the master was busy in the shop giving directions for preparing for the fire. He instructed the second prisoner to remove the books, and another foki, who had not since been seen, to collect inflammable materials. It would also be stated in evidence that streams of what appeared to be kerosene oil floated out with the water which had been poured in through the hose. The hearing was adjourned until to-day.

## DYING MOTHER'S PATRIOTISM.

## PROUD TO SEE HER SONS IN KHAKI.

One of the proudest and saddest stories of the war was that related on September 7th by a speaker at a recruiting meeting in front of the Gladstone Memorial.

A rich merchant of Glasgow had three sons of military age. When the war broke out they were all away finishing their education, but their mother was lying at the point of death, and they were summoned home. The young men were very unhappy. They wanted to enlist, but they knew that if they did they might never see their mother again.

Torn between filial love and patriotic duty, they discussed their position, and the father, watching them, said, "I know what you are talking about. Looking at your poor mother I cannot tell you how sorry I should be to let you go, but if you go I shall not reproach you."

A day later, the dying mother, who knew nothing of these talks, said to her husband, "I don't want to keep the boys here if they want to go. I feel they ought to be in the army, and I should be so proud to know that my boys were in khaki." Next morning the three young men enlisted.

## INTIMATIONS

## LINCOLN, BENNETT &amp; CO.

BY SPECIAL



APPOINTMENT.

## HATTERS

TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING

AND TO THE ROYAL FAMILY AND SOVEREIGNS AND COURTS OF EUROPE.

## THE NEW SEASON'S STYLES IN GENTLEMEN'S

## FELT AND STRAW HATS

NOW SHOWING:

SOFT FELTS  
IN ALL COLOURSSTRAW HATS  
FITTED IVY BANDS

\$6.50 TO \$8.50 EACH. \$3.50 TO \$4.50 EACH.

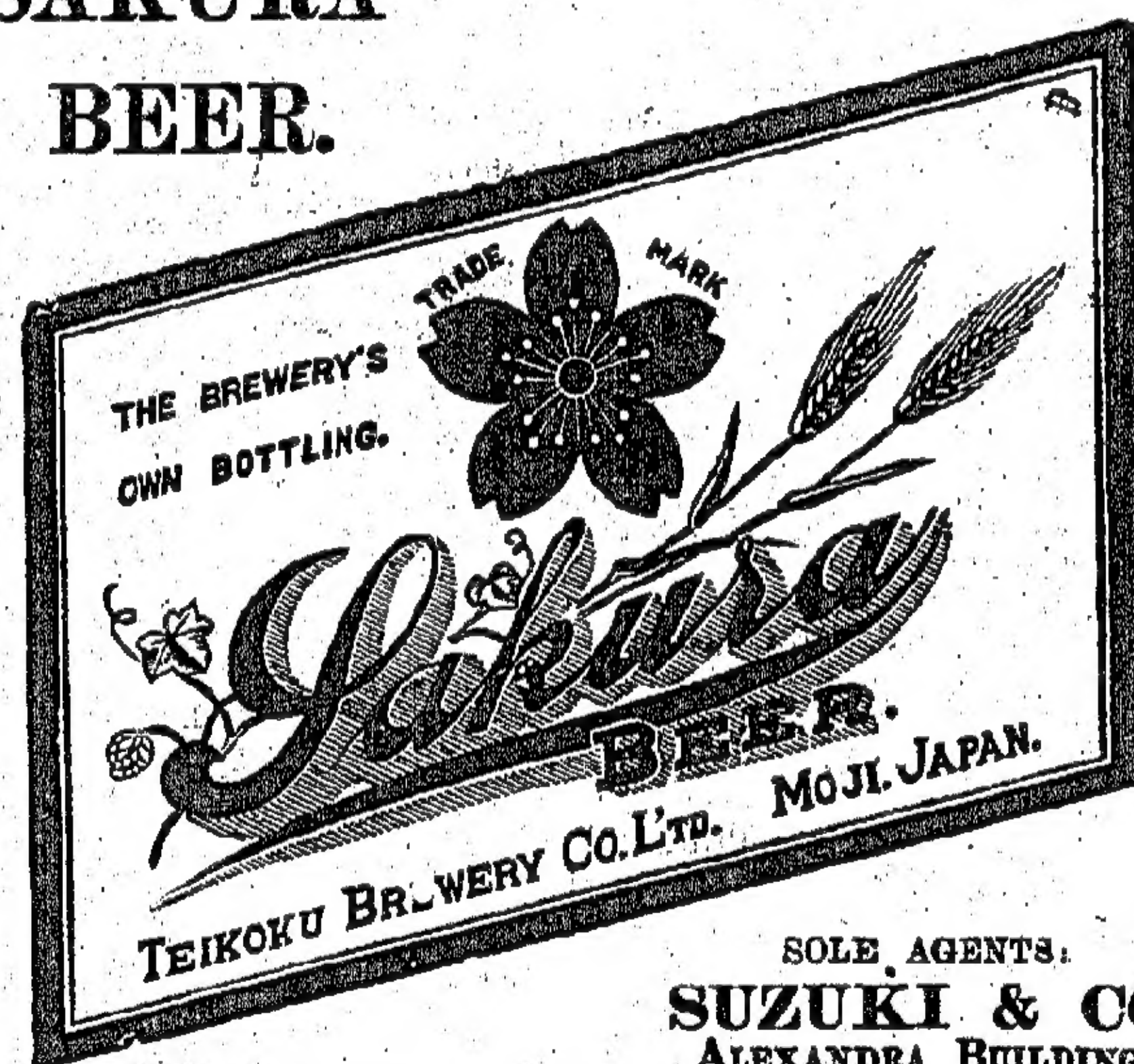
ALL OUR FELT HATS ARE FITTED WITH SWEAT-PROOF BANDS.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

[3]

## SAKURA BEER.



Hongkong, 12th August, 1915.

SOLE AGENTS:  
SUZUKI & CO.,  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,  
TEL. NO. 468.

[855]

## BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

## "HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

## KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.  
INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## TO LET

**RAVENSHILL EAST**, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November. Apply—**DEACON, LOOKEE, DEACON & HARTSON.**  
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1094]

**S.S. "ATLANTIQUE"**  
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE

**CONSIGNEES** of Cargo from London in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 23rd October, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 23rd October, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Monday, 23rd October, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

**P. THOMAS,**  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [12]

## WANTED

**A EUROPEAN SECOND ENGINEER** for H.M. Tug "ATLAS." Rate of Pay \$7.00 per day for seven days per week. Apply to—

**CHIEF ENGINEER,**  
H.M. Dockyard.  
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1060]

## WANTED

**SECOND AND THIRD ENGINEERS,** also **THIRD OFFICERS**—with Certificates. Apply to—**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**  
Hongkong, 13th October, 1915. [1075]

**THE HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

**ANYONE** interested in Horticulture is eligible as a Member.

Persons wishing to join should communicate with the Hon. Secretary.

Non-Members who intend to exhibit will receive a copy of the Schedule for next year's Show on application.

**A. NICOL,**  
Quarry Bay,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, 11th October, 1915. [1074]

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE

**AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING** of the Members of the **HONGKONG CLUB** will be held in the Club House on **FRIDAY, the 20th October, 1915, at 5.15 P.M.** Business.—As set forth in the Notice posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,

**E. DES VOEUX,**  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 15th October, 1915. [1086]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

## NOTICE

**THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING** of the Members will be held on **SATURDAY, the 20th October, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon**, at the Office of the Jockey Club, on the Ground Floor of the **HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, Chester Road.**

By Order,

**T. F. HOUGH,**  
Clerk of the Course.  
Hongkong, 16th October, 1915. [1085]

## AN OPEN-AIR

## CONCERT AND FETE

will be held in

**THE PUBLIC GARDENS,**

Albert Road.

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE **BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY** and the **ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM,** on **THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21st, 1915, at 9 P.M.**

**UNDER** the Patronage of **H.E. SIR HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G., H.E. Major-General F. VENTRIS, Rear-Admiral R. H. ANSTUTTER, C.M.G.**

Admission will be afforded at the Main Entrance and the Albany Entrance.

The Gates will be opened at 8.30 P.M. By kind permission of **Lieut.-Colonel L. A. WARREN** and **Officers of the Band of the 74th Punjab** will perform, and also **The Police Reserve Band.**

Vocalists—**Mrs. VILLIERS SMYTH, Mr. A. J. ENGLAND, Mr. H. E. MURIEL.**

Tickets of Admission, 50 cents each, can be obtained at **Messrs. S. MOUTRIE & Co., THE ROBINSON PRIMO Co.,** and at **either Gate** on the night of the Fete.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1915. [1077]

## HOUSES TO LET.

## TO LET.

**"GLENSHIEL,"** No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915. Apply—**LINSTEAD & DAVIS.**  
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1088]

## TO LET.

**PARTLY FURNISHED** for Six Months from 1st November, **FLATS** in "EWO MESS," No. 8, THE PEAK. Apply Property Office, **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**  
Hongkong, 18th September, 1915. [894]

## TO LET.

**NO. 8, LYDEMOON VILLAS,** Nos. 1 and 6, **TORRES BUILDINGS,** Kowloon. Moderate rent. Ready for occupation. Apply to—

**SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.**  
Hongkong, 20th September, 1915. [983]

## TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

**FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED,** 3, Mountain View, **H. E. POLLOCK,** Prince's Buildings.  
Hongkong, 15th September, 1915. [1046]

## TO LET.

**NORMAN COTTAGE,** No. 2, Peak Road, 4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession. Apply—

**PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.**  
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876]

## TO LET.

**OFFICES** in **St. George's Building,** Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour. Immediate possession. Apply to—

**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.**  
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

## TO LET.

**A HOUSE** in **Kowloon Terrace.** Apply—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

## TO LET.

**FOUR-ROOMED and THREE-ROOMED FLATS** in **Hampshire Building,** Kowloon, with every modern convenience. Immediate possession. **FOUR-ROOMED FLATS** in **May Road,** possession on or about 1st November next. Modern appointments throughout, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals.

**FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES** in **Gordon Terrace** and **Railway Avenue, Kowloon.** **TWO-ROOMED FLATS** in **Nathan Road, Kowloon.** Apply to—

**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,** Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [858]

## TO LET.

**HARPERVILLE,** Garden Road, **SEVEN ROOMS,** Very Large Dining Room, immediate possession, house in excellent order. Tennis Court and Garden. Apply—

**PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.**  
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876]

## TO LET.

**OFFICES** at 2, Connaught Road.

**HOUSES** in **CLIFTON GARDENS,** Connaught Road.

**NEW HOUSES** in **Broadwood Terrace.** **HOUSES** at the Peak.

No. 21, **WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD,** No. 1, **MORETON TERRACE,** Causeway Bay.

**GODOWNS,** at **Wanchai.** **GODOWNS,** at **New Praya, Kennedy Town.** Apply—

**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**  
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [88]

## ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

**FOUR-SOMES COMPETITION** will be held over the **Fan Ling Course** for a Prize kindly presented by **H.E. THE GOVERNOR.**

**CONDITIONS.** Members with Handicaps of less than 7 to be drawn by lot with Members with Handicaps of 18 or more.

Members with Handicaps of 7 to 12 inclusive to be drawn with Members with Handicaps of 13 to 17 inclusive.

Competition to be under Club Handicaps. Intending Competitors are requested to enter their names on the boards in the **Happy Valley** or **Fan Ling Club House,** or to send same in writing to the Acting Hon. Secretary, care of **Messrs. BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.**

Entries will close on **FRIDAY, 21st inst.**

**CHAMPIONSHIP.** The Competition for the above will be held over the **Fan Ling Course,** commencing on **SUNDAY, the 21st inst.**

Limited to Handicaps of 6 and under. Intending Competitors are requested to enter their names on the board in the **Club House** at **Happy Valley** before **WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst.**

**T. W. HILL,**  
Acting Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, 15th October, 1915. [1082]

## INTIMATION

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1841.

## WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

## BOURBON WHISKY.

We are in a position to offer our customers a limited quantity of very fine old Bourbon Whisky cask aged which has been in our bonded warehouse in Hongkong for the past four years and which we guarantee ten years old. Samples will be sent to intending purchasers free.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.,

LIMITED,

HONGKONG.

## BIRTH.

**BRANGWIN.**—On October 17th, at Swatow, to Mr. and Mrs. C. H. BRANGWIN, a daughter. [1005]

**HONGKONG OFFICE:** 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, G. **LONDON OFFICE:** 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 19th, 1915.

## THE ATTITUDE OF GREECE.

THE fact cannot be disguised that Bulgaria's treachery to the Powers who have consistently befriended her in the past has added a serious complication to the war, and the gravity of the situation is increased by the uncertain attitude of Greece. Viewed in the light of the disclosures recently made as to the terms of the secret treaty made by Austria and Germany with Bulgaria, the situation is really astounding. The bribe which Germany and Austria has offered to Bulgaria in return for her participation in the war "includes the territory of Albania and the whole of Macedonia—Greek as well as Serbian Macedonia—the New Serbia, and also Salonika and Kavalla, which may be described as the 'New Greece' and still more astounding—the European portion of Turkey, including presumably Constantinople. It would be interesting to know whether the Porte was consulted before this secret bargain was made, and whether Turkey is really willing to be pushed out of Europe by her allies, and left to create for herself across the Bosphorus a new State which she must know full well would be gravely menaced by German aspirations if, after the war, Germany is left in a position to pursue in that region her long-cherished schemes. Yet, Turkey, so far as we know, manifests no objection to this arrangement for handing her out of Europe. Perhaps the terms of the treaty have not been published in Turkey, or, it may be, that Turkey has been assured by her friend and ally that a Treaty, after all, is but a "scrap of paper," and its promises are not intended to be seriously regarded. Turkey may be fooled by Germany, but we had thought better of Greece. A telegram told us a week or more ago that the British Minister at Athens had

handed to M. ZAIMIS a copy of this secret Bulgarian treaty which threatens an invasion of Greece; yet, we find Greece taking up an attitude which is interpreted as one more friendly than hostile to the Teutonic Alliance. So unconvinced is British public opinion of the sincerity of the friendship which Greece has hitherto professed for the Allies' cause that we have the *Times* and the *Morning Post* giving public expression to these doubts and demanding the most complete assurances. King CONSTANTINE of Greece—the "DEAR TINO," to whom the KAISER has once or twice during the war opened his mind—is the KAISER's brother-in-law, and according to all accounts German propaganda has had a free and fruitful field in Greece. Dr. E. J. DILLON, whose knowledge of European politics, and Balkan affairs in particular, has been gained at first hand, tells us in the *English Review* that the KAISER delegated as his confidential agent to Athens Baron SCHENK, "who has an unofficial legation of his own there with secretaries and a secret fund, from which rivulets of German gold are continually flowing." The Baron, as he is familiarly called, is assisted by Greeks of German extraction. These Teutonic apostles have gathered around them, says Dr. DILLON, a numerous following composed of the many place-hunters and their friends whose ambitions were hummed by the integrity of VENIZELOS, a certain sprinkling of honest but mistaken patriots, and of the Jews and Turks of the newly-annexed territories. In a single province, under the eyes of King CONSTANTINE's agents, the Baron spent six hundred thousand francs for the sole purpose of defeating a Venizelist candidate at the elections. M. CRUPPI, ex-Cabinet Minister of France, was recently in Greece, and the account he gives of what he observed in that country justifies the worst apprehensions of the friends of Hellenism in France and Britain. The lies circulated by the Germans there, with the connivance of the authorities, are, he assures us, accepted as truth by the masses. "The authorities allow every slight incident to be handled as a pretext to arouse or perpetuate feelings of animosity against the Quadruple Alliance." Dr. DILLON writes: "I never doubted that King CONSTANTINE was a worshiper of the War Lord, and a would-be imitator of the German KAISER. But I had some hopes that the Greek people would discriminate between a consummate statesman and a chartered blunderer, or would at least perceive where their real interests lie. Those hopes have not been fulfilled, and it is now for the Allies to impress upon that little nation the old lesson: *Quidquid delirant reges, plebs secutur.*" These words were written nearly two months ago, and subsequent events have but added confirmation to the fears expressed. The best that can now be hoped for is that Greece will faithfully regard her promise of benevolent neutrality. It would be futile to attempt to conjecture on the information at present available what the chances are of Germany succeeding in making the dash to Constantinople; but in view of the enormous sacrifices Germany has already unavailingly made in France and Belgium and on the Russian frontier, it is clear that whatever success Germany may achieve in her enterprise in the Balkans can only be at the expense of a weakening of her position in the main theatres of the war where the issue will finally be decided.

Mails for Europe via Siberia close to-day at 10 a.m. and at 3 p.m.

A fourth ice-breaker for the Haino Conservancy (Tientsin) is being built in Shanghai.

The entries for the autumn race meeting at Shanghai show a slight increase over those of the meeting a year ago.

Mr. A. G. Stephen, manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Shanghai, arrived at the Northern port last week from Home.

Messrs. Chris. Wingrove, G. D. Main and H. H. Lennox are among the latest Shanghai men volunteering for active service at the front.

The wreck of the sunken German gunboat *Jaguar* lying at the bottom of the sea in Kiaocho Bay has been sold by auction at the price of Y.6,890.

The Mount Austin Men's Society has arranged to hold an entertainment in the Recreation Hall, Mount Austin Barracks, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. The entertainment will be open to all.

The rainfall for the twenty-four hours ended at 10 a.m. on Sunday was 0.39 inch, and for the succeeding twenty-four hours 4.35 inches.

A number of residents returned to the Colony from Home yesterday by the *Katori-maru*. The ship's passenger list appears on page 8.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, who has been on Home leave, returned to the Colony yesterday, accompanied by Mrs. Hallifax.

Mr. W. Stark Toller, who has been in charge of the British Consulate at Peking, has been transferred to Ningpo. Mr. Toller's successor at Peking is Mr. J. B. Affleck.

Three fatal cases of plague were notified in the Colony last week. These bring the year's total of cases to 138, and the total of deaths to 134. Four cases of enteric fever were also reported last week, two being fatal.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Acting Commander Alan Dixon, of H.M.S. *Himalaya*, and Miss Maribel Vera Peake, eldest daughter of Mr. Fred. T. Peake, of Port Tewfik, Egypt. Commander Dixon was in H.M.S. *Ship* from 1907 to 1910.

Mr. Cleveland Connor, who has received a commission in the 12th (Reserve) Battalion Worcester Regiment at Home, is, we are informed, an old Diocesan School boy. His father was employed in the Hongkong office of the Pacific Mail Company, and his mother is a daughter of the late Mr. A. G. Aitken, for many years Harbour Engineer of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company.

News has been received at Kobe, by telegram from New York, of the death there of Mr. Charles P. Cushman, of Osaka and Takarazuka. The sad intelligence has been a great shock to his many friends at Kobe, as he was in good health when last he wrote and looking forward to an early return to Japan, having successfully accomplished the important business which took him home.

The news has just been received of the engagement of Miss Dorothy Isabel Gordon, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Gordon, of Hongkong, to Paymaster William D. T. Morrish, R.N. Mr. Morrish was well-known in Hongkong while serving on the Admiral's staff when the *Minotaur* was the flagship on the China station, and Miss Gordon, who was born in Hongkong, often appeared on the concert platform accompanying her mother, whom Hongkong will always remember as the possessor of a remarkable contralto voice.

A Chinese Revenue Officer appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday on a charge of the larceny of \$45 in notes, belonging to an old Chinese who was formerly in the Straits Settlements. The complainant had just come ashore when the defendant said he desired to search his box. It is alleged by the prosecution that while the old man was collecting the silver dollars that had been turned out from the box on a cloth the revenue officer abstracted \$45 in notes and concealed them between two small baskets on a hawk's stall in the vicinity, where the money was eventually discovered. The defence alleged that the witnesses for the prosecution were conspiring against him. The Magistrate disbelieved the stories of the witnesses for the prosecution, and dismissed the case. Mr. Otto Kong Sing defended.

## BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY

## AND

## ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE FUND

The total of this Fund now amounts to \$5,827.94. Since the last list was published, subscriptions have been received from the following:—

Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson.  
Mr. W. J. Titcher.  
Mr. G. A. Pentreath.  
Mrs. E. Murray Bain.  
Mrs. H. Hancock.  
Mrs. M. P. Talati.  
Mr. H. C. Sandford.  
Mrs. Chatham.  
Mr. Ho Kwong.

The Fund closes on Thursday, October 21st. Subscriptions of any amount will be welcome.

N. J. STABB,

Hon. Treasurer.  
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915.

## THE FORMOSA CONSPIRACY.

## 217 MORE DEATH SENTENCES.

In the Special High Tribunal in Formosa on the 2nd and 3rd instants, another batch of men received sentences in connection with the conspiracy case. Out of 240 accused 217 were sentenced to death, and 23 to imprisonment for terms of 3 to 15 years. This brings the total death sentences to 445.—*Japan Chronicle.*

## HUNG SHIU LUN EXTRADITION CASE.

## MAGISTRATE ON THE CROWN EVIDENCE.

At the Magistracy yesterday Mr. J. R. Wood made some noteworthy remarks on the witnesses produced for the Crown in the extradition proceedings in which the Canton Government applied for the surrender of Hung Shiu Lun on a charge of murder at Samtochuk, in the Waichew district.

His Worship said:—"I have been asked by the counsel for the fugitive to state my reasons for committing him for surrender in order that the grounds of committal may be laid before the Court to which application will be made for a writ of *habeas corpus* on his behalf; and I am complying with this request. In doing so I shall not review the evidence in detail but shall be content with explaining its general result in my mind. In deciding to commit I have considered all the evidence on the record. The duty of the magistrate in Chinese extradition is defined by Section 10 Sub-Section 1 of the Chinese Extradition Ordinance 1889, read together with Section 76 of the Magistrates Ordinance 1890.

It is the duty of the magistrate to commit, firstly, if in his opinion the evidence given is sufficient to put the accused upon his trial, or, secondly, if the evidence given raises a strong and probable presumption of the guilt of the accused. In the present inquiry I have formed the opinion that the evidence given is sufficient to put the fugitive upon his trial for the crime alleged against him, and for this reason only I have committed him.

I have been unable to escape from the conclusion that the Crown has put forward evidence which, if believed, would warrant his conviction, though at the same time I do not believe in his guilt. What the exact distinction to be drawn between the first and the second of the alternative conditions precedent to committal may be, it is difficult to say.

Under the second condition the duty would seem to be laid upon the magistrate to consider whether the evidence raises in his own mind a strong and probable presumption of the guilt of the accused. I will here state that the evidence has in my mind raised no such presumption. I do not myself believe in the guilt of the accused. I question very seriously the bona fides of the witnesses called for the Crown from Sam-To-Chuk. I have committed the fugitive not because I believe in his guilt but because it has seemed to me that if a court of trial viewing the evidence differently should proceed on it to conviction, such a conviction could not be set aside on the ground of absence of evidence.

The counsel for the fugitive has asked me also to explain whether it has been proved to my satisfaction that the requisition for the surrender of the fugitive has in fact been made with a view to try or punish him for an offence of a political character. If it has been so proved, the fugitive is in accordance with Section 4, Sub-Section 1 of the Chinese Extradition Ordinance 1889 entitled not to be surrendered. The duty of the magistrate to form an opinion in this matter is clear, and I have formed an opinion. Any action to be taken on the opinion formed has to be taken not by the magistrate but by the Governor. In my view the magistrate's duty is completed when he has communicated his opinion to the Governor. I have already done this. It is not part of the magistrate's duty to inform the fugitive of his opinion."

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by the Crown Solicitor), represented the Crown, and Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton conducted the case for the defence.

## A JURYMEN WHO FORGOT

When the name of Mr. Harold Seth was called for jury service at the Supreme Court yesterday, no answer was made. Later in the morning, Mr. Seth appeared, and Mr. Justice Gompertz asked his reason for not obeying the summons.

Mr. Seth told his lordship that he had clean forgot it. Also, that an accident had occurred in his house, and he had had to stay behind. When he remembered the summons he came straightway to the Court. He was extremely sorry.

His lordship—The result of your forgetfulness has been that another gentleman has been called in your stead, and will have to stay in this Court for three days.

Mr. Seth said he had been sitting in Court some little time, and he had heard the case and was willing to take his place.

His lordship—That is no good now. I must impose a fine of \$10.



# THE WAR.

## FURIOUS BATTLES IN SERBIA.

## MAGNIFICENT RESISTANCE TO INVADERS.

## ALLIES OCCUPY STRUMNITZA.

## THE ZEPPELIN RAID ON LONDON.

## FURTHER RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

## BRILLIANT ITALIAN VICTORY.

### THE SERBIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### THE INVASION OF SERBIA.

### TERRIFIC FIGHTING.

### HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

NISU, October 17th.  
The fighting on the Belgrade and Semendria front is terrific in its violence. The Germans, in trying to turn a Serbian wing, got badly trapped in the marshes near Semendria. It was estimated on Thursday night that the German losses had been 25,000 killed and 60,000 wounded. The Serbians themselves lost heavily, but nothing compared to the invaders. The Serbians' spirit is splendid, and on the arrival of the Allies they will be invincible.

### ALLIES OCCUPY RAILWAY DOMINATING POINTS.

ATHENS, October 16th.  
Official advices from Salonika say that the Allied and Serbian Armies have occupied Strumitza; also various points dominating the railway, whose protection is regarded as assured.

### FRENCH TROOPS' BAPTISM OF FIRE.

ATHENS, October 18th.  
The French troops had their baptism of fire in Macedonia, near the railway bridge at Hudovilandovo, when they were attacked by 40,000 Bulgarians. Fighting continues.

### SERBIAN POSITIONS STORMED.

LONDON, October 18th.  
Austrian and German communiques state that the Serbian positions in the Avala Mountains have been stormed, and the whole of the hilly district south of Belgrade is in Austro-German hands.

### REAR-ADMIRAL TROUBRIDGE IN SERBIA.

LONDON, October 18th.  
Tonight's casualty lists contain five headed Naval unit, and under Rear-Admiral Troubridge, in Serbia.

### FRANCE DECLARES WAR ON BULGARIA.

PARIS, October 17th.  
France has declared war on Bulgaria.

### NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### BRITISH SUBMARINES' EXPLOIT

### CONSIDERATE TREATMENT FOR GERMAN CREWS.

AMSTERDAM, October 17th.  
The Swedish captain who took aboard the crew of a German steamer sunk by a British submarine says that the vessels sunk were of a splendid type, of from 4,000 tons. The British behaved in a most considerate manner, and gave the crew ample time to leave the vessels. Then, without any fuss, they opened the valves and sank the steamers, and thus invaluable cargoes of iron ore destined for Germany went to the bottom. The Captain emphasised that the steamers were sunk in the open sea, and that the stories of their being sunk in Swedish waters were a pure invention.

### AIRSHIP ACTIVITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### THE ZEPPELIN RAID ON LONDON.

### KING AND QUEEN VISIT VICTIMS.

LONDON, October 17th.  
Their Majesties the King and Queen paid a surprise visit to the civilians who were injured in the Zeppelin raid, at the Charing Cross hospital yesterday.

### THE INQUESTS.

Inquests were held yesterday on twenty-one victims in the London area. The verdicts simply stated that the deaths were caused by bombs thrown from enemy aircraft.

One Coroner directed the jury not to follow the foolish precedent of calling it "willful murder against the Kaiser." He said that if the public knew more there would be an enormous feeling of gratitude to Sir Percy Scott and his staff.

Death in eight cases was the result of shock.

A number of peaceful houses were blown to pieces.

Seventeen bombs fell in one area. Three boys were killed while asleep in one house, and the father was badly injured. In another case a mother, her daughter and son were found dead under the wreckage of their villa.

### FRENCH REPRISALS.

PARIS, October 17th.  
A communique states that as a reprisal for the German air raids on English towns a squadron of aeroplanes to-day dropped thirty bombs on Treves.

### INTERESTING OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF DAMAGE.

LONDON, October 18th.

The Press Bureau issues an account of the damage caused in the latest Zeppelin raid by a writer appointed by the Home Office, who says that the darkening of the Metropolitan area and the height at which the enemy flew prevented him locating places of importance. The Berlin official report shows that, as on the last occasion, the raiders were grossly mistaken in most cases regarding the localities bombed. If they had any definite objective beyond the haphazard destruction of lives and property of non-combatants they had entirely failed to attain it. Except for one chance shot, the damage was exclusively to property not connected with the conduct of the war. Of the 127 killed and injured none were combatants, save one or two soldiers in the street.

Hundreds of thousands who heard the bombs and the guns remained cool and free from panic. If possible, there was even less excitement than on the previous occasion. Most of the people, after the bombardment, went quietly to bed, and were undisturbed by a second raid in another part of the London area at midnight. In the theatres, whence the bomb explosions and the firing were plainly heard, there was a commendable absence of panic.

Damage was done in five distinct areas. In the first, there was little or no residential property, but some large business buildings. Here five bombs fell, four of them being in the street. The buildings were considerably damaged. There were also a number of casualties in the second area. A bomb fell on a garden in a large block of residential flats, and several rooms on the ground floor were totally wrecked. On the first floor there was considerable damage. Another fell on top of another block, demolishing the top storey. There were no casualties in this area. Two business premises were damaged.

The fourth area was a poor working-class district. Many houses were overcrowded here. More bombs were dropped here than in the above-mentioned areas. One group of small houses was entirely destroyed. Only a single bomb was dropped in the fifth area, where there was not a single factory or business house. There were hardly any shops, no encampments, aerial defences, or even searchlights. Here for some obscure reason the largest number of bombs were dropped in less than a minute. The distance between the first and last bombs was only 600 yards. Five fell within a 60 yards-area and three in a single small garden. The fortunate feature of the whole raid was the number of bombs falling to the ground, not on the buildings. Only three houses were actually struck in this area.

### THE NEAR EAST

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### AT THE DARDANELLES.

### MINING AND COUNTER MINING.

PARIS, October 17th.  
A communique dealing with the Dardanelles operations states that during the first fortnight of October we stopped enemy mining operations by exploding counter-mines. The Turkish artillery was active, but ineffective, thanks to the superiority of the French batteries. French aircraft every day bombed the Turkish establishments and camps.

### AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### ITALIANS MAKE MARKED PROGRESS.

ROME, October 18th.  
The Italians stormed the fortified position of Pregasina, an important advanced point of the fortified Riva group, in the difficult mountainous region west of Garda.

The communique states—Action began on Tuesday night, and the troops, despite a heavy fire from powerful Riva batteries, reached the entanglements and took cover for the cutting of openings in the wire. They resumed the attack next morning, and, under a fire of rifle, artillery, and asphyxiating bombs, advanced beyond Pregasina to the heights dominating Ledro Valley, where they solidly established themselves.

### GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### GERMAN MISREPRESENTATION.

### RUSSIAN MINISTER NOT LEAVING GREECE.

PETROGRAD, October 17th.  
The German statement that the Russian Minister is leaving Greece is a pure invention.

### MISS CAVELL.

### THE "FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF BRUSSELS."

LONDON, October 17th.  
Miss Cavell, who was executed by the German authorities at Brussels, was 40 years of age and was known as the "Florence Nightingale of Brussels," where she had worked for nine years in reorganising the nursing system at several hospitals.

When the Germans entered Brussels, Anglo-French nurses were prohibited from working in the hospitals, but Miss Cavell was allowed to remain at her former private nursing home. Her brother-in-law, who is a doctor at Henley-on-Thames, interviewed, said that after the Mons retreat hundreds of Anglo-French and Belgian stragglers wandered aimlessly about Belgium. Many were hidden in farm houses. They were assisted ultimately to reach Brussels by Miss Cavell, who provided them with shelter till they could be smuggled out of the country.

### ITALIAN LOAN IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, October 18th.  
Italy is about to place a Loan of \$5,000,000 in the United States for the purpose of stabilising exchange.

### THE MIKADO'S CORONATION.

ROME, October 17th.  
Monsignor Petrelli, the Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines, had an audience with the Pope prior to his departure for Japan where he will represent His Holiness at the Mikado's Coronation.

An unusual wedding incident is reported from Westminster, Wilts. At a wedding at the Minister the bridesmaids, upon arriving at the west door, were refused admittance because they were not wearing hats. Friends came to the assistance of the young ladies, which they hurriedly tied over their heads. They were then permitted to enter the Minister a moment or two before the arrival of the bride. Whilst the service was in progress friends brought them hats, and the incident closed with general merriment.

### WITH THE COMMISSARIAT.

### ADVENTURES IN THE VAN OF A SUPPLY COLUMN.

### STAFF OF LIFE OF THE ARMY.

Philip Gibbs, the *Daily Chronicle's* correspondent, at General Headquarters, writes to his paper as follows:—

Pious men in the trenches, who are also very hungry men, utter their little morning prayer of "Give us this day our daily bread," and, after sniping a German or two, wait impatiently for breakfast. Their prayers are not answered, and already at the break of dawn, along many highways of war in Flanders, the Divisional Supply Columns are coming up from railheads to accliffing stations with the army's food. They are the life-preservers of the fighting men—who take their grub for granted.

The other morning, sitting by the side of a young captain of one of these columns, whose motor-car led the way for all his lorries, I realised the romance of our progress in the high of dawn. Outwardly there was nothing romantic or adventurous about it. An artist would not have found a picturesque subject, perhaps, in this long line of heavy motor-wheeled, painted in dark green, spaced out along the road like a fleet in line of battle and loaded with bread and meat and groceries. Fowls clutched away from one wheels, frowsy Flemish girls came yawning to the doors of squalid cottages and flung out dirty water on the sidewalks; only the boom of guns, rumbling intermittently, came as a reminder that we were in the war-zone, and not much beyond range of the enemy's great guns. Where was the romance here?

### ACCLIMATA OF ARMAGEDDON.

Well, I knew where it was, because, for a little while I had been living with the column, and soaking in the spirit of it, and having all its story since those days in August a year and more ago, when it came up the Seine to Rouen with 35 lorries in an eight knot tramp, and then plunged straight away into the bloody tumult of Armageddon. As the captain led the way to the reeling station there was more behind him than a hotly beef and biscuits, or pickles and marmalade. There was history and romance, of wild days and nights with an army in retreat, of a column of supplies searching for brigades which had gone astray down the roads, of narrow escapes from bursting shell and hostile cavalry, and of winter months when mud-ditches on the slope of a steeply-embanked road had had an irresistible attraction for all his lorries. The division had for all his lorries. That was the main result of all his struggles, and the chief credit to the column. Good enough, it seems to me.

I understood the sentiment of this young officer—carefully concealed behind a slight air of boredom and the upward twist of a fair moustache—when, at the changing parade in the afternoon, he went along the line of lorries and pointed out their various characteristics. The drivers and loaders were greasy men just then squatting beneath the chassis with oil rags, or polishing up the engines until they shone like silver and gold, but as the captain passed telling the tale of each lorry, as though of a heroic chariot of war, the men listened and their eyes brightened with the pride of engineers who have taken a tramp steamer, and urged on its boilers to rough many an ugly sea.

"Ah!" said one of them, "that was a great day of Meaux, when we nearly got cut off by the Germans. Do you remember, sir, we'd hardly time to cross the bridge before it was blown up." To me each lorry seemed the twin brother of the next until I had learnt more about them. But the officers and men of the column knew each one at a glance, and for them it had an individual character.

There was a "good old Hartley"—always cheered along the road by the boys who were at Mons and Le Cateau. I travelled on it myself, back from the reeling point, and sure enough it was passed a battalion on the road, the men grinning, and shouting out, "Good old Hartley! Still running!" For months she has never failed to bring up the supplies to the ammunition train, dodging shells on her morning trips.

Then there was "Old Lashley," sometimes called "Pickles." She had been through many a narrow shave, and had got bogged scores of times, and had almost been scrapped until the master-mechanic had put in some new spare parts, and tightened things up a bit, and sent her on the road. It was the same with "Hovis" and "Jacobs" and "Old Carter Paterson"—their medical history is so full of details that there are not many of their original parts left, and only the outer body and the inner soul of the lorry remains unchanged at all, this patching up and refitting of fans, shafts, axles, valves, pistons and die cases.

### CHANGING GROUND.

Out of the 35 lorries which came out a year ago, 23 still remain, and were spick and span on the road when I travelled with them a day or two ago. I heard part of the story of my supply column when I sat in the officers' mess, where there is a pleasant little band of brothers in a red-brick villa, which looks out to the repairing workshops in a field beyond—there is no need to send down to base for refitting and repairs—round the corner from where the column lies along the road between its journeys. One of the officers (his name is a famous one in Devon) spread a great map on the table, and dodging the fly-papers hanging from above, we all leaned over and studied the wanderings of the lorries, which "refitting points" were changing quickly as the Germans came hard on Paris, and then hast a retreat to the Marne, and afterwards, when the British Expeditionary Force—changed ground from the Aisne to Flanders, and later still, when, as a week or two ago, they had to alter their depot because the enemy was "strafing" in a most persistent way.

A young lieutenant, whose pet-name of "Dobbie" denotes an amiable character, which he tries to disguise by a square

inch of black ferocity on the upper lip, expressed the opinion that the stationary character of the war had robbed life of its joys, and yearned for the time when the old column would get a move on again.

"Not that you were anxious to get a move on, Dobbie," said the captain, "when we were going hard, day after day, with not more than an hour's sleep. It was as difficult to wake you as a drunken man."

Dobbie blushed at this reminiscence. "By Jove! I knew what it meant to go without sleep in those days. A blooming agony."

They had all known that side of the horrors of war. I had full details of it from the two drivers of "old Hartley." "We used to call the captain—he was only a lieutenant then—"The Man who Never Slept." That was on the retreat, when we were driving incessantly, day in, day out, conveying the supplies, and picking up wounded, and giving a lift to refugees. We had no sooner halted and put a few sticks together to make a fire, or flung ourselves down, fairly drunk with sleep, than up would come the captain and say, "Wind up, there! Wind up! We're off again." Often he had to shake us to wake us up. We were often so dog-tired that we would fall asleep over the steering wheel, and I remember once that one of the drivers went into a hedge followed by the next man who was, drowning in his seat. It was only the captain who pulled us through those days. He never seemed to sleep.

These men of the supply column went through experiences which will be written red in history, struggling through the mud and chaos of Belgian refugees after the battle of Mons, whose pitiable condition brought tears to the eyes of these drivers, and leading up their lorries with German, French, Belgian and British wounded after they had got their supplies through to the fighting lines.

"I had a German officer sitting where you are," said the driver of "Hartley." He was frightfully wounded, so that I had to put one arm round his neck to keep him from slipping, while I held the steering-wheel with the other hand. My chin offered him a piece of bread, but he shook his head and said, "The men first." After we had fed the others—all in a fearful and famished state—he ate ravenously. I think that was fine of him. I shall never forget the awful condition of the wounded. I shiver when I think of it all now. But we helped to save their lives, and I'm glad of that."

### THE MAGNITUDE OF GOLF.

[BY GEORGE FITCH IN "LIFE"]

This is a mighty country, and any little thing in it, when multiplied into a national total, becomes awe-inspiring mass of figures.

Twenty years ago a few American golf enthusiasts were bombarding cows in a pasture with overgrown pills, while rows of wild citizens surrounded the fence and applied their heads sadly as they watched.

Today half a million tired business men march out onto the 3,000 golf courses of this country every Saturday afternoon. If these men were to drive off together from a tee five miles long, they would mow down an approaching army of 50,000 men at one stroke.

They were to use their nibblies in the same place, they would dig a canal 100 feet wide, cut a deep and two miles long in four or five days.

If they were to drive off in turn, the last man would have to wait 176 years, four months and three days for his number—longer than is now takes on the Jackson Park course in Chicago. The time spent in hunting golf balls during one Saturday afternoon in this country would find Charley Ross, a President for Mexico, another Ty Cobb and a new idea for comic opera. It takes 250,000 caddies to carry the clubs of this army. The time spent in waiting for these caddies to catch up would complete a government post-office or allow four women to dress for the theatre one after the other.

Half a million dollars' worth of golf balls are lost each Saturday. There are also found golf balls to the value of \$345.75.

The energy expended by this army in one half day would, if applied in a different manner, beat 100,000 carpets, thus throwing 3,000 men permanently out of work. This energy varies with the individual. Chick Evans does not use enough strokes to beat a carpet in a week, while I finish an entire houseful in an afternoon.

The remarks used by American golfers in one afternoon would, if transcribed, occupy the full time of 25,000 recording angels, and keep four celestial book-keepers working nights. Since golf, the telephone and the five-year-old automobile have been added to the complication of living, the recorder's office has been enlarged twenty-seven times and is now larger than the Ford factory.

The golf courses of America cover a total of 298,345 acres, by measure, and one pond seven miles around. It would take a poor player 7,345 years to mow this much ground with a midiron.

These courses represent an outlay of \$900,000,000, of which only \$17.35 has been spent on the holes. And yet the holes are the most important part of the course. With all the money that has been lavished on golf, no improvement has been made in these holes. They are as hard to get into as ever. Sometimes our boasted Yankee inventiveness seems a trifle overestimated.

Golf has added a total of 543,768 years to the lives of its players. But the exertion of getting away from the office early on Saturdays has removed a total of 3,788 years. Golf has also produced 32,000 partial widows, who might as well have no husbands at all on Saturdays and Sundays.

It costs about \$25 to learn a fair game of golf from a professional and about \$500 to learn it from friends. Those wishing to play the game may join a good golf club for from \$20 to \$300. Players wishing to give up the game may have an arm and leg removed by any surgeon at reasonable rates.



**GRIMAULT'S**  
**SYRUP**  
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Hongkong: 2nd January 1914

**WEATHER REPORT.**

On the 18th at 11.55 a.m.—Pressure has increased moderately over the Loochoos, and, with a few exceptions, has decreased slightly to the west over the remainder of the area; it is least over the N.E. of Japan.

The northern depression has moved to the north of Tokio; the southern has entered the Nam Coast to the north of Touran, and is strengthening up.

Longest rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 4 a.m. to-day, 4.26 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours' ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT.	FORECAST.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	
Amoy Channel	{ N. winds, light to moderate
South coast of China between Hongkong and Larouck.	{ The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan.	{ The same as No. 1.
E. and S.E. winds, light to moderate only, drizzling rain. Wind freshening and other improving later.	

**HAINAN COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.**

[illegible]

**C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.**

1 **BAROMETR.**, reduced to 33 degrees Fahrenheit  
a low state of 30.00 seen in inches, tenths at  
10.00.

2 **TEMPERATURE**, in the shade, in degrees  
mercurial.

3 **HUMIDITY**, in percentage of saturation, a  
humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 **DIRECTION OF WIND**, two points.

5 **FORCE OF WIND**, according to Beaufort's Scale.

6 **STATE OF WEATHER**, b blue sky, a drizzle,  
a drizzling rain, f fog, a gloomy, a  
cloudy, a overcast, p passing shower, a  
rain, a sleet, a thunder, v variable, w dew (wet).

7 **RAIN** in inches. 1 twelfth and hundredths.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.85	29.85	29.83
Temperature	76	78	80
Humidity	88	89	82
Wind Direction	East	NE	East
Force	3	1	0
Weather	od	od	o
Rain	—	4.28	—

Highest open air Temperature on 17th... 80  
Lowest open air Temperature on 17th .. 76

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.						
From 19th to 25th October.						
HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.		
Days of Week.	Days of Month.	H'kong. Mean Time.	Height.	H'kong. Mean Time.	Height.	
Tues.	19	h. m. 6 16	ft. in. 6 8	h. m. 0 4	ft. in. 4 4	
		m 7 29	5 7	0 53	3 5	
Wed.	20	m 7 55	6 7	1 0	3 5	
		7 50	6 6	1 32	3 2	
Thurs.	21	m 8 10	6 6	1 49	3 0	
		8 10	6 5	2 32	2 8	
Fri.	22	m 8 30	6 9	2 32	2 8	
		8 30	6 9	3 29	2 5	
Satur.	23	m 9 43	6 0	3 13	2 3	
		8 50	5 8	2 54	2 1	
Sun.	24	m 10 31	7 2	3 53	1 3	
		9 11	7 4	3 17	1 5	
Mon.	25	m 11 25	5 2	4 34	1 3	
		9 33	7 6	3 37	1 3	

**CHINESE MUSIC.**

Oh! for a burst of song—  
Exultant, deep and strong,  
One wave of Music's billowy might—  
To bear my soul away,  
Into the realms of day,  
From these dim glacier-caves of  
Life's cold night.

F.R.H.

To reform manners and change  
customs  
There is nothing so good as Music.

It is not interesting to find this bond of sympathy between Miss Haverall and Confucius? Across an interval of 2500 years and a distance of 8,000 miles; in spite of all the progress in education and development of social life "that accentuates the contrast between "then" and "now"; and in spite of the enormous characteristics that differentiate the European and Chinese races—music and poetry link together the heathen philosopher and the Christian lady. Can we say, then, that the Chinese are of god-kind, with the English? The power of song is well known among Western nations, and music holds a prominent place in public life—in the worship of the sanctuary, at social gatherings, and at military parades. But can it be said that music has such a prominent place in China? Are the Chinese musical?

Contradictory answers might be given to these questions. Those who have been present at a Chinese theatrical performance, whose ears have been almost deafened by the clang of cymbal, bamboo gong, and boom of drum, might reply that if noise constitutes music, then undoubtedly the Chinese are musical. But even missionaries, and those of their kind who be best qualified to give an opinion, men and women with musical ears, with ears trained in the harmonies of Beethoven and Mendelssohn, having heard, perhaps for the first time, the Chinese congregation singing a hymn which in English has a wealth of tender associations, might with lacerated nerves emphatically protest that Chinese music is not musical—the heathen Chinese have musically described such singing as "dog-howling," perhaps the musical missionaries have a right to be shocked.

Let it be granted that the Chinese are not so susceptible to the influence of sweet sounds as the old lady on Aniwau's New Hebrides. She was so enraptured with the music, drinking it in at every pore, when Mrs. Paton played the organ and sang to her, that running off brought all the women and girls of the village to hear the bōkis sing, and even afterwards there was no table to set them at another place. The power of music has brought them to give heed to the good tidings of God.

The Chinese are probably as richly endowed with emotions as other races. Some of these emotions lie on the surface and are easily stirred. Others lie deeper, are seldom manifested, and remain unknown except to those whose acquaintances with the people is long standing or intimate. It would be making far too sweeping a statement to say that the Chinese are more musically inclined, or that they are more pervious to the influence of music as a song. It must be borne in mind that there is an immense difference between the musical instruments of the East and the West, there must also be a corresponding difference in the ideas of what constitutes music. There seems to have been no more progress in the construction of musical instruments during the last 2000 years than there has been in the manufacture of implements of husbandry.

produced a Stradivarius to perfect the Chinese violin, so also no Paganini arisen to demonstrate its power? Nevertheless, music is regarded as one of the fine arts, an occupation worthy of saint and sage. If we may judge by the statues to be found in Confucian temples, the ancient lute on which Confucius was a performer was a convex board about four feet long, eight inches broad, and nearly an inch thick, on which two or three strings were strung, one set higher than the other. One day, visiting a Confucius temple which was undergoing repair, I saw several of these instruments lying thick with dust. I touched the strings, but found them relaxed and of tune. One strange feature of the instrument was that the lower strings were in the spaces between the higher strings, and difficult to reach. I inquired into the method of playing the lute, but my Chinese guide could give me no information. He said that at the time of the Confucian sacrifices a man was called in to tune them, and then was used at those seasons, and that very few people knew how they were played. One of the excuses given for this retrograde shows the excess given in which music is held, but not saint or sage supposed capable of understanding the instrument. China does not now produce sages, hence the art of playing is

The modern lute is practically the same pattern as the ancient one, but with seven strings. There are a few performers among the scholar class, and some attain to proficiency. Among noted compositions for the lute are "Stream flowing from the high mountains," "Spring," and "Confucius Composing the Book Changes." The first demonstrates vividly both the method of playing and the range of the instrument. At first the gentle plucking of a string indicates the drip-drip-drip of the string bubbling up on the mountain side. Then, as the sound increases you can hear the roar of the tiny stream among the stones. Again the volume of music swells as the mill becomes a brook flowing over rocky bed in little cascades. Again it comes a swift movement as the brook plunges over a waterfall into the pool below. The swish of the water is reproduced by the gentle rubbing of the strings. Then the stream continues to course down the mountain side, but the twitching of the strings is succeeded by a rotary motion of the palm of the hand and the music takes on a more character expressive of the boiling, seething nature of the waters. After a foaming part of the pent-up flood, the last finds a vent, with great volume and impetuosity on gill it reaches the river in the valley. Finally with deeper, steadier flow the river moves onward to the sea. Those who know the Moonlight Son

and in this theme a marked kinship of feeling, though, of course, greatly modified by the limitations of the instrument.

The second theme: "Confucius composing the Book of Changes as more than a mystic in connection with its interpretation" less evident, but it gives the impression of great labour and concentration of thought.

Though the opportunities for hearing what I may call Chinese Classical Music are very few, we have every facility for becoming acquainted with that which enters into every-day life. Morning and evening, at dawn and dusk, we hear the shrill of bells and boom of drum from the temples, and we know that the priest is striking the round of the idols, lighting sticks of incense, bowing down to the ground, and tapping the bells hanging at the side of the shrine to call the attention of the god. On the eve of the first and fifteenth of each month a great ceremonial more ceremony is used, as they are the periods for "Opening Hell." Drumming begins with a long, slow beat, and gradually quickens until it becomes a continuous roll. Then suddenly it slows with an emphatic bang, followed by a few short strokes on the great bell. A moment later the slow beat begins anew. This continues for half an hour or more. In large temples, which are used as monasteries, and on special festivals at the important city temples, when a good many priests are in attendance, the sound of continuous chanting is heard, accompanied by gentle music from hand-gongs, small bell, and a few shells of hand-bells. The strokes of the small bells and the instruments vary in pitch, and blend into a pleasing harmony.

Buddhism in Western China knows nothing of congregational worship. If there are any of the public present on these occasions, it is as spectators that they are there, and not as worshippers.

Among the prominent characters in a Chinese city are the blind fiddlers. Besides being musicians they are also fortune-tellers. Many of them are accomplished performers, but each one has his special touch, but which he plays incessantly, it is natural that the execution of that piece should be perfect. Considering the instrument on which they perform, it is wonderful what music they can produce.

from the Chinese pattern. Its body is a section of bamboo about two inches in diameter and four or five inches long, and is covered with snake skin stretched very taut, that is the sounding board; the back is left open. Its neck is a bamboo stick half an inch in diameter and two feet long, which fits into holes cut in the body, and projects a little to form the tail pin. At the upper end it is furnished with two large wooden pegs to tune the two strings. The bridge is a small piece of wood or bamboo just large enough to raise the strings clear of the sounding board. The strings are of twisted silk, and both may be of the same thickness, as the difference in pitch is gained by their being of different lengths. A piece of string encircles the two strings and the neck a little below the pegs and acts as the end of the finger board. The bow, which is shorter than ours, is a thin bamboo stick, bent into shape by heat. It is strung with about thirty hairs; these are knotted together at each end; one end is threaded through a small hole in the handle end, the other is first passed through between the strings of the fiddle and then inserted into a small cleft at the other end. The rosin is melted and to the body opposite the tail pin, just where the bow passing to and fro, produces the strings can rub in. The compass of

in the Pontanonic scale, the five notes corresponding to doh, re, mi, so, la, c, are the Diatonic. The inner string being fastened on the upper peg gives the lower scale, which ranges from F to D on the staff. As the sound box is so small, the music is more shrill than resonant, and is more pleasant when heard at a distance, or in a hall, than in a small room.

Besides being the blind fortune-teller's companion, the fiddle may be regarded as the chief instrument in the theatrical orchestra. The score, which is written in Chinese notation, is in the hands of the chief violinist, and he may be regarded as the conductor. Drum, gong, and cymbals, clanging, clashing, and beating, are, so to speak, the musical accompaniment to heroes or heroines' sentiments. The recitative and solos are accompanied by the fiddles. When the scene is one of loneliness, despair, or sadness, and the acting is a woman's part, though taken by a man singing falsetto, the fiddle will wail and cry in true sympathy. It is at these times that the emotions of the audience are most deeply stirred; every man have been moved to tears. Hence it will not appear strange that when young men are out walking, or travelling on the road, one of them should now and again sing staves from these opera songs.

Just as in the old sailing-ship days

the sailors sang as they manned the  
captain to raise the anchor, even so  
China at the present day music is the  
accompaniment of concerted action. The  
familiar sailors' boat songs arrest the  
attention though the words they sing are  
often unintelligible. These songs serve  
the double purpose of cheering and  
animating the men, and also of marking  
the time that the rowers may put  
together. The singer, who often im-  
provises his song to suit the occasion, sing  
a sentence of five syllables, and the men  
immediately catch on, something in the  
following style:—

<i>Singer.</i>	<i>Crew.</i>
Now you brothers all,	〇—〇—he
Whether short or tall,	Ya—way
Put forth all your strength,	〇—〇—he
Make her shoot a length.	Ya—way.

The tune is something like this:—

*Key A.*

m :	d :	r :	m :	m :	d :	r :
d :	d :	s, 1 :	d :	s :	d :	—

The song goes on for half an hour or  
more. When one man gets tired another  
takes the lead.—The tunes and words  
vary of different parts of the river and  
its tributaries, and some crews are more  
musical than others. On the Ho Chong  
river above Chungking no words are  
used, but the men sing in unison when  
rowing down stream: s : s : s : s : s :  
d : — : — : — : — : — : — : — : — :  
falling cadence at the end.

When eight or twelve men are carrying a heavy coffin, and it is necessary for their own comfort that they should keep up, the first man sings a dirge:—*一* (m. n. r. d. :—: This words notify the men at the back the condition of the road where there is a hole or a bump; a rut, or a puddle, a bridge to cross or a corner to turn; the aspect of the scene, or the turn of the road. The men at the back then reply in the same mournful tones. When a gang of men are raising any great weight and it is necessary that all should put forth an extra effort at a certain moment, the lead man sings a few words of music without words, and the men join just when to reply with a "heave." When they rest while the leader yodels again, and then "heave" again, till they take the load into its place.

Western music, whether of organ, violin, or cello, or in a variety of other instruments, will always draw the crowd of Chinese; but our music does not yet touch the deepest chords of their emotions. Curiously it always excites the new and the strange; and, curiously, excited perhaps by the novelty and harmony, holds the faculty of the sense while the musical faculty pronounces approval on the new instrument and says "so good." "So good."

The boys and girls of our schools who have been trained in the new notation and becoming familiarized with Western musical instruments, will in time become susceptible to the influence of music in their more highly favoured brothers and sisters in Christian lands; and we may expect that the soul-stirring melodies and gospel songs of modern evangelists and missionaries will find yet a wider field for winning spiritual victories. Already they have begun to "make good."

W. L. KNIFE.

**A WOMAN'S LAUGH.**  
**MR. KIPLING'S PARIS**  
**IMPRESSIONS.**

Mr. Rudyard Kipling has written to letters of characteristic insight to a French friend in Paris, one before he even visited the French front and one after.

"What strikes me most," he writes while passing through Paris on the way to the Army, "is a certain look in the eyes of the women; not a dreary look but one of realisation, as if the eye has grown accustomed to greater distances. Another strange thing—I heard a lament that has not been heard. I suppose, since the Revolution, the guttural laugh of a woman of the people telling some story of the killing of Germans." It was after a number of the number killed that she mentioned like that.

"What a wonderful day of commemoration of dead the English and French will have in common each year in future! I can imagine host-lands of pilgrims coming over for that celebration. Nothing interested me more than to see our soldiers in France and the real harmony between your men and ours."

In the second letter Mr. Kipling, speaking of what he saw at the front, says: "It was a veritable revelation and one that makes me want to protest my belief before every meeting I meet or wherever I speak that the action might be the best." In a postscript he adds: "I still maintain that a year ago France herself did not know what she really was."

## AMERICA'S WAR ORDERS

While the Westinghouse Electric's biggest war order is for 1,800,000 rifles, the order for shells is an exceedingly important item to the company. The first shell order was for 84,500,000 (gold) rounds. The amount has now grown far beyond the expectations of the company when the order was placed. At the rate at which these shells are being handled a price is estimated of approximately \$600,000 a month. At that rate the present dividend of 4 per cent. on the common stock would be earned about every three months. - An interesting phase of the shell manufacturing business is the fact that many concerns which undertake these contracts with some misgivings as to their ability to handle them economically and satisfactorily have found the difficulties much less than they had feared. In a sense, the work has been made fairly simple. Westinghouse's shell manufacturing capacity has been increased to about 8,000 rifles a day. Apart from the additional capacity the plant gives is the fact that it offers a supplementary factory on which the company may fall back in case of emergency.

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LONDON and BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	Capt. C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	10 A.M. 22nd Oct.	See Special Advertisement
SHANGHAI	(NELLORE) Capt. A. M. King	About 25th Oct.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	(NOVARA) Capt. H. R. Hotherington, R.N.R.	About 5th Nov.	Freight and Passage.

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Hongkong, 19th October, 1915.

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HOIHOW, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	On 19th Oct., 11 A.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"SELUN"	On 19th Oct., 3 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHI-HUA"	On 9th Oct., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SIAKCHOW"	On 19th Oct., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 21st Oct., 4 P.M.
WEIHAWEI & TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 22nd Oct., Noon
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 26th Oct., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARD RIVER TWICE WEEKLY.  
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation and ships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

S.S. "SHANGHAI" LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LIANGCHOW," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to — BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. TELEPHONE 35.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

### SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying at 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAICHING"	Capt. J. S. Thomson	TUESDAY, 19th Oct., at 2 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 22nd Oct., at 1 P.M.
"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	THURSDAY, 26th Oct., at 1 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to — DOUGLAS LAPRAIK &amp; Co., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1915.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

### APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN  
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

S.S. "ITOLA," 5,257 tons, Captain Butler will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON and CALCUTTA on 26th October.

S.S. "MUTTRA," 4,644 tons, Capt. Hilpatrick will be despatched as above on 26th October.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON &amp; CO., LTD., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1915.

## THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA  
VIA MANILAMANILA SCHEDULE  
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EMPIRE	On 19th Oct., 11 A.M.	On 24th Nov., 11 A.M.
EASTERN	On 22nd Nov., 11 A.M.	On 22nd Nov., 11 A.M.
ALDENHAM	On 22nd Nov., 11 A.M.	On 14th Dec., 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS	On 22nd Nov.	On 14th Dec., 11 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; CO., AGENTS



